

We are authorized to announce R. H. King as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August next.

A notice similar to the above appeared in the Freeman of Saturday. Some of the friends of Mr. King consider it a mere joke, but we assure the people that he intends to run for race, and, moreover, expects to be elected.—Com'ly.

Mr. King has assured us of the same fact, and we can assure our friend, that if he is elected, he will make a prompt and efficient officer.

Disorderly.—By reference to the telegraphic account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 13th, it will be seen that that once orderly body is fast becoming an arena for the display of the peculiar talents of such abolitionists as Giddings and Campbell and others of that ilk.

Such men are entitled to "the floor" every time they rise to speak, and some lover of the Union ought to give them at least the extent of the length, in a prostrate condition; between the seats of that Hall, every time they utter a "Mr. Speaker." They are a disgrace to any Legislative assembly, and they ought to be ejected to some higher post—a cross-bench at the top of a wooden frame with a rope hanging from the middle, and a rascal at the end of it.

Mr. Campbell ought to fight the Nebraska bill "to the latter end," but it ought to be "the latter end" of the aforesaid rope.

Down on him.—Some fair correspondent of the Paducah Journal is down on the editor of the N. Y. Mirror, because in answer to the inquiry, "why ladies persisted in sweeping the streets with their long dresses," replied: "To remedy this a trifling mistake taken from the bottom of fashionable street dress and added to the top."

The lady of Paducah becomes virtuously indignant and repeats the "imprudent suggestion," after the following manner:

"I am over-whelmed by the thoughtless, monstrous blunders of the moderns in the matter of dress. Now, Mr. Editor, I feel it natural that women's dresses should be hidden from the vulgar eye, and I don't mind saying it, to say nothing of the grace added to personal appearance by long flowing skirts? Hmph, ha! would you have our skirts curtailed for the gratification of his sensual eyes—well, he is never going to see under mine, I can tell him."

A sensible and chaste vindication of woman's right to hide from "sensual eyes" the gratification of beholding a lady's "pedal extremities"—particular lady if she have a large foot and cumbersome ankles. Certainly, if modesty don't approve of it, vanity would.

We agree with the lady in every sense she makes, particularly these:

"Now let us suppose young ladies would be silly enough to adopt the proposed change of costume, what would be the result? Why, we young ladies would have to chat with the boys, days, weeks, perhaps months, and never meet floods of light from admiring eyes; they would creep, crawling under chairs, sofas, pianos; such humility would give us all the blues—we would die of ennui—we love elevation and we will have elevation."

"With our present costume we have the ecstatic pleasure of getting in gentleman's eyes for a few moments during almost every conversation, as they stand beside the piano, or sit erect on sofas or chairs, or promenade without stop of shoulders; and then it is so gratifying to our pride to see with what complacent delight, so soon as our eyes are for a moment turned, their drop quickly, purely, virtuously—go down upon a beautiful bosom of snowy purity, where nothing more rude than man's respectful gaze ever turned. Oh, it is so delightful to feel that we are giving pleasure to those we esteem—that we awaken in the mind of man sentiments purely chaste."

We leave experience to compel us to "knock under," and we do it cheerfully.

Oh, sir, the day is coming when, if the ladies will have the courage of myself, we will be granted the right without murmur or inhibition to costume as we like. Oh, won't it be delightful to wear just such as we please, or none at all if we don't want to?

Anything to please the ladies! Is our motto.

Acquittal of Mrs. Hays.—This woman, who was tried last week at New York for the murder of Dr. Lettner, has been acquitted. The jury returned a verdict in writing.

The answer of the jury is—There has not been any evidence in the case that Dr. Lettner committed suicide. Further, the jury believe from the evidence that Dr. Lettner came to his death by a pistol ball fired from the hand of some person with a small pistol that was found on the floor of Dr. Lettner's office. After a careful examination of the whole of the evidence that was allowed to come before them, the jury have come to the conclusion that the evidence is not sufficient to convict the prisoner, Clara Hays.

The Judge.—The verdict, gentlemen, will, of course, have to be in the usual form. You will have to pronounce the verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Foreman.—We find her not guilty.

Mr. Black.—Yes, she is discharged.

In regard to Mrs. Hays, I will take between this and Thursday next to examine his case, in view of the evidence that I have, so far as he is concerned, and determine as to the course I shall pursue.

A Violent Death.—Hon. N. S. Price, of Ripley, Miss., a prominent politician and lawyer, was shot and killed on April 13th, by W. J. MacIn, another prominent citizen. Price, as attorney, had ordered some of the negroes on MacIn's plantation to be hanged on a tree. The negroes, however, refused to do so, and MacIn, in a fit of rage, shot and killed Price.

MacIn went out, but continued cursing and abusing Price. Price came in the door with a small buckshot stick in his hand and ordered MacIn off again, and came out on the pavement. MacIn then fired a brickbat and struck him in the side. Price advanced upon him with the stick, and struck him with it. MacIn, who had in the meantime drawn his pistol, fired at the time he received Price's blow. The ball entered just below the breastbone, about an inch to the right of a perpendicular line above the navel, and ranged downward in the direction of the kidneys. MacIn fell, and Price ran to him in this position he gave Price several severe blows with the pistol on the head. It was a revolver. When they were separated Price got up and went into the doctor's shop, and not finding the doctor, walked into his own office and took his bed. He lived about twenty-four hours. He made his will and prepared for death.—MacIn is in custody, and has not yet had his trial.

The man who was charged with electricity has been acquitted.

Strange Companionship.—The Opponents of the Nebraska bill.

We have often wondered how it happened that two such Kentucky papers as the Louisville Journal and Courier could take sides with the opposition in regard to this great national measure.

By so doing they have thrown themselves into rather queer company. We don't envy them such fellowship, and they are welcome to all of the evil they can possibly gain in such a motley crew.

The New York Herald of the 12th has furnished us with a "bird's-eye view" of some of the rich doings of this squad of brawlers, which we think the Journal and Courier ought to publish and endorse, for the benefit of their associates. Here it is:

By a singular coincidence, we are enabled to publish side by side with the closing debates on the Nebraska bill, the proceedings of its leading opponents assembled in exclusive convocation. At the very moment when Mr. Richardson was moving the termination of the debate on that measure, the American Anti-Slavery Society was in session celebrating its twentieth anniversary.

The intense height, which the slave agitation has reached, the tremendous effort which has been made to defeat Mr. Douglas's measure, the age of the society, and the conspicuous position which many of its members have long occupied before the public, all combine to give to its latest proceedings a peculiar significance. Rightly regarded as the nucleus of the anti-slavery body in this country, the society over which William Lloyd Garrison presides may be fairly considered as the organ of its principles, the voice of its government, its type and its law.

It took the lead in the opposition to the Nebraska bill, all the other movements which have been made to check its progress have been merely modelled on its course, and subordinate to its policy. Had the Nebraska bill failed, the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society would have been fairly entitled to claim the event as a triumph; for the advertisements which they received during the campaign from parties of non-slaveholder strangers was only effective inasmuch as it was couched in their terms, and contributed to swell their strength.

The proceedings of this body, therefore, at an eventful moment of their career as the present, are full of interest. We learn from them what the true character of the opposition to the Nebraska bill is, what their own views and desires are, and what the country may expect of the party they have stood ever since the majority in our national councils or away the government of the confederacy.

The proceedings of the anniversary meeting were opened by reading passages from the scriptures, singing and prayer. One day was allowed to pass without murmur, but on the second the indignation of the audience at this plagiarism from a Christian society last forth. Mr. Matt, one of the leading spirits of the party, however, of such a thing as singing and praying at their meetings, and so strongly recommended members to "do their praying at home."

Mr. Blackwell was tender of shocking the prejudices of Christians, but censured the practice of praying. If there were any advocates of practice present, they were covered by the universal adhesion to these sentiments. With one voice, the assembly disclaimed the use of religious exercises, and tacitly refused to suffer a repetition of so disagreeable an innovation. This led to some abstract debate on religion. Mr. Wendell Phillips styled the society "the infidel society" and said it "ought to be appellation." The ice thus broken, Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster abused the Bible Society, the other religious societies, and the various churches in good round terms; and finally claimed for herself the title of "infidel."

The President, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, frankly confessed that he believed in nothing but the slave. Mr. Fos was not disposed to discard the New Testament altogether; he thought it an excellent "book on the rights of man," but regarded it as an abomination. These sentiments were appropriately capped by a speech from Mr. Henry C. Wright, one of the most able members of the society, who pronounced the Christian's God to be the most accurate of deities, "snapped his fingers at the Bible," and would up with the blasphemous declaration that "Jesus Christ knew nothing about Christianity."

Mr. Wright, like Mr. Foster, "thanked God that he was an infidel."

Passing by an easy transition he to the work of God to the noblest work of man, the society proceeded to resolve the constitution in the same way as it had revised the Bible. Mr. Garrison, the President, proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the grand vital issue to be made with the slave power is the dissolution of the existing American Union.

This resolution was supported in speeches of great energy and force. The Hon. Edmund Quincy pronounced that the constitution did play the "infernal part of the very devil," and believed that the Union should be dissolved because such was the opinion of the Society. Mr. Wendell Phillips abused the propriety of the mission of the Society to the furtherance of dissent.

Mrs. Kelly C. Wright, and great applause, thanked his God that he was a traitor to the constitution, and somewhat facetiously added that he would like to see the President sold as a slave. Even Mr. Blackwell, whose conscience so far has been more tender than those of his colleagues, confessed that he "dared nothing for the Union of itself."

The world would probably have been far wiser to have seen the specimen of this style of philosophy, had only by more strictly maintained at the meetings. Unfortunately, it was impossible to prevent Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster from rising to her feet every now and then, and other members, such as Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, consented to the time of the Society in trying to persuade it to begin by setting the principles of human rights.

The accomplishment of this trifling task was regarded as a triumph by members who declared their duty to confirm itself to the topic of abolition; but the Hon. Edmund Quincy very justly replied that their meetings would not be nearly so interesting if speeches were confined to the close question. This view seems to have prevailed, for the closing debates were of a rather rambling character. Towards the close of the second day, Mr. Purvis, a gentleman of color, being in the chair, Mr. Irving, an abolitionist, the floor, which had been denied to him, being granted to another member and exclaimed to the chairman:

You told me the hour of adjournment had arrived!

Chairman—I did not.

Chairman—You did, sir.

Chairman—No, sir. Take your seat, sir!

Chairman—I will not you inform me a lot!

These are the leaders of the party which has opposed the Nebraska bill. This is a sample of the sort of logic we should have, if an abolitionist majority were sent to Congress, or if more diabolical sentiments have been expressed before. The Hon. H. C. Greely, another of the abolitionist leaders, has played that the Capital might blaze by the torch of the vile mischief, and have all its inmates beneath a burning sun, which is probably more atrocious than any of the infamies we have quoted above. But the rampant infidelity and foul-mouthed reason of the anti-slavery society can find no parallel out of the ranks of its allies.

By their friends and by their works ye shall judge them; and with the proceedings of this juvenile people, we do not think the American people can go far wrong in judging the character of the Northern opponents of the Nebraska bill.

The Know Nothingism.—This politico religious organization takes further back than the Masonic Order, if the following scurrilous passage is to be believed:

And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were on their feet and they went in their simplicity, and they knew not any thing." 2 Samuel, xv. 11.

"We have already, in our paper of to day, a good deal upon the Nebraska bill, but we hope our readers will pardon us for saying a few words more. It is the great topic now of political newspapers, and we suppose that before this number of our paper will be read, the principles of that bill will have become the law of the land. We have sustained it from its incipient stages because we believed it was republican, and the only thing that could put a stop to the agitation of the slavery question, and restore peace and harmony among the members of our confederacy."

Those who have opposed it will regret it to the latest day of their lives, while those who have said nothing for or against it, will, in the estimation of the sovereign people, sink below contempt. The Commonwealth's newspaper, and the religious convention of Franklin county not long since assembled, belong to this class. We called upon them speak on one way or another, and they failed to do so—let them have then, what they deserve, for the straightforward, though infamous opposition of such men as Giddings, the editor of the New York Tribune, Lewis D. Campbell & Co. are to say the least of it more manly—more courageous.

Few, if any of the important measures ever adopted by Congress, have failed to meet a most determined resistance, and the Democratic party especially has always had to encounter the most virulent opposition when it passed those very laws which have contributed in the highest degree to the greatness and prosperity of the nation. The wisest and most necessary acts are generally the most bitterly assailed, and as on the battle field the post of honor is the post of danger, so on the theatre of National politics, the highest honors have been won by those who most unflinchingly encountered the wildest storms of the opposition.

"We regret to learn from the Louisville papers that our old friend and formerly fellow-citizen, John Purvis, has resolved to leave his quarters in Louisville, for some other part of this southern empire. Our regrets for his departure are not shared by the country, which has been assigned to know 'John' (as we love to call him) had located in a place where he would meet with an abundant success, pecuniary and socially, for he is one of the cleverest of gentlemen, as well as one of the most energetic of business conductors. Success to him! and may he, as heretofore, not forget old associations."

Swiss Boat, River.—It will be seen by their advertisement that this company of unrivalled performers will be at our city on Wednesday night next. We have often heard them, and were always charmed. We copy the following from the Louisville Times, and recommend every body to go and hear them and judge for himself.

Swiss Boat, River.—This accomplished troupe whose delight is music yet dwells upon our ears, had another overflowing house last night. They are beyond comparison, the most delightful music extant. There is much melody in the trills of their bells—so much melody in each chime, that we expect the "silly sound" to be prolonged after they have ceased. We understand the Bell Ringers will visit Shelbyville, Frankfort, and Lexington, and we take pleasure in commending them to our friends. Their concerts are limited, and the "Troxendron" or some other outlandish name, stands for an instrument constructed of wood and broom straw, but which in the hands of an accomplished artist "discouraged most excellent music." It is no little compliment we pay these meritorious gentlemen—when we urge our friends to "help them on their way." Their music will be a thing for memory—a joy forever.

Inspector, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, telegraphs as follows:

WASHINGTON, Thursday night.

It is apprehended that we are on the eve of a rupture with Spain. The answer to Mr. Soule's demands are peremptory and unfavorable. His demands do not include the recall of Pezuela.

Hon. Ben. E. Grey will please accept our thanks for Congressional documents.

WASHINGTON May 12.

House.—The House continued in session all night.

At 3 o'clock this morning, Mr. Dean rose and said, we have been here fifteen consecutive hours and made no progress. I now appeal to the House on both sides to accept the proposition that we adjourn to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and to postpone the order of the railroad bill to next week. This will give an opportunity for full discussion, and is alike fair to both sides.

Objected to by Mr. Tweed and others.

At 5 o'clock this morning Mr. Richardson, the leader of the Nebraska bill, stated he was a "silly old man" and "discouraged most excellent music."

Mr. Campbell, the leader of the opposition, said he had hitherto been refused this privilege, and must now object to the gentleman's proceedings.

Mr. Hughes asked consent to make a remark, but many objections were interposed. He said he thought that much as the gentleman from Illinois had made a proposition on one side the privilege of responding should be allowed the other.

Mr. Richardson merely said he would accept the proposition coming from the other side.

Mr. Hughes merely wished to say something but it was lost in the loud cries of "order."

A motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. Hughes asked leave to make a statement which would not consume over two minutes. (Cries of "hear him," "hear him.")

Mr. Walsh—Object; no matter who desires to hear the gentleman, I do not want any proposition at all.

Mr. Hughes—I'll hear no objection.

Mr. Walker—No chair heard several very distinct objections.

Mr. Walsh—I repeat my objections for the gentleman's benefit.

[Davies] arrived. The scene already described has been repeated. Members nearly fagged out—some with their heads tied up. The morning newspapers came to the relief of the humiliated body, and occasionally baskets of breakfast refreshments were brought into individual members.

A motion to adjourn was negatived by a vote of 63 yeas, 67 nays.

Mr. Wright, of Penn., wished to make a proposition.

Mr. Washburn objected.

Mr. Wright—You don't know what you are objecting about.

Mr. Washburn withdrew his objection, which was renewed by Mr. Culburn.

Mr. Wright said we offer you this olive branch and you will not take it.

Mr. Cummings proposed to postpone the Pacific railroad bill one week from next Tuesday, allowing intermediate time for debate.

Mr. Campbell objected.

We can hardly hope the opponents of the bill would accept the proposition as it was fair, and the man who does not accept it is liable to the charge of being a factionist.

Mr. Dean raised a point of order that.

At 12 o'clock was named in the first rule as the time for the meeting of the House and so that hour had arrived the journal should then be read.

The Speaker overruled the point on the ground that there had been no adjournment and this was a continuation of the legislative day commenced yesterday he had no authority to adjourn the House.

The chaplain came in as usual to perform his duty, if necessary.

Mr. Banks quoted the order of the House adopted the first day of the session, that twelve o'clock be fixed as the hour at which the House stand adjourned each day until otherwise ordered, therefore the House stands adjourned by its own order.

The Speaker overruled the point mainly because the legislative day continues and because there cannot be a meeting of the body without an adjournment.

Mr. Banks appealed and wanted to revoke a brief explanation to show there is a precedent for his point, but numerous objections were made. The parliamentary struggle was continued in the House up to five o'clock this evening. Nothing doing but calling yea and nays on a variety of motions, to kill time.

At 12 o'clock, May 12.

CONTINUATION OF CANADA'S NEWS.

The state of siege has been removed from Lombardy from May 1.

Prussia.—In Baron Montaut's speech to the Chambers he stated definitely that Prussia maintains accord both with Austria and the Western powers. The resignation of Charalier Bismarck as minister to London was accepted. He is succeeded by Count Bernstorff, a man thoroughly reliable.

Greece.—It is reported that the Gulf of Corinth is guarded by French ships of war and communications stopped between the continent and Peloponnesus.

The whole of southern Thessaly is in arms. It is reported that the Turks have been defeated at Mezzoro.

It is confirmed that Dost Mahomed seeks an alliance with England.

A revolution is reported at Aca.

Canton is quiet. There was continual skirmishing at Shanghai. Trade was recovering at Amoy.

Liverpool.—Cotton, Hothellhead says that the demand has been less this week than usual, and all classes above middling comparatively scarce. The qualities below middling are in abundant supply, and the market is heavy.

Richardson & Co. say the latter quality is scarce, and is dearer, but the circulars of the different brokers somewhat differ.

On the 26th a sharp combat took place before Kalafrat. Twenty squadrons of Russians with six guns were making reconnaissance of the Turkish line, when the Turks sallied out with two regiments of regulars, some cavalry and some infantry. After a fierce fight of two hours they obliged the Russians to retreat with the loss of 500 men.

Admiral Napier divided his fleet into three divisions. The first has gone in the direction of Livorno; the second Riga; and the third to the entrance of the Gulf of Genua, Finland, near Swaburg, where the Russian fleet is keeping close.

The Canada will reach Boston at 10 o'clock this evening.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—The Russians have completely evacuated Krajova, carrying their guns and stores to Wilna.

The occupation of Albania and Herzegovina is determined upon. Operations will be assisted by an Austrian ship.

As 'know nothing' and 'say nothing' societies have been organized throughout the Union, we would suggest the propriety of starting a "do nothing" society—we think it would be decidedly popular. Leaders will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of all the most serious diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases, enumerated in the weekly catalogue of ailments, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that! Indigestion is a disease which, if not cured, will ruin your health, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hood's Great Peppermint Cure, prepared by Dr. C. M. Hood, of Lowell, Mass., and it will cure you, and invigorate, strengthen and purify your blood. General depot 121 Arch St. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—Philadelphia City Item.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce R. H. King as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county.

We are authorized to announce Col. James Moxon as a candidate for Police Judge of the city of Frankfort, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce R. C. Steele as a candidate for the Sheriffship of this county.

We are authorized to announce A. Crocker as a candidate for Sheriff at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce B. F. Fox as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the August election next.

We are authorized to announce J. J. Smith as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce W. F. Graham as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce W. N. Pettit, a candidate for Assessor of Franklin County, at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Roberts, a candidate for the office of Assessor in Franklin county, at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce Samuel Phillips, as a candidate for the office of Jailor, in Franklin county at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce Henry B. Ivins, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. E. H. Tole as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Peter Jett as a candidate for Assessor in the county of Franklin, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce H. Innis Morris as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce R. T. Coleman as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the election in August next.

Mr. Lewis B. Fenwick will be supported by many friends for the office of County Jailor for Franklin county, and we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for the office.

MANY VOTERS.

Owen County.

We are authorized to announce James W. Ballard as a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county at the next August election.

Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce Henry J. Strick as a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE.

Since the fire I have secured a good business house on Market Street under the Odd Fellows Hall, and am prepared to wait on my regular customers, and all those who may favor me with their patronage, and will offer bargains as usual.

I. P. BLACKWELL.

May 6, 1854.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.

Firmen, and especially the Ladies who assisted in saving our goods from the late fire, we return our most grateful thanks.

EVANS & CO.

May 9, 1854.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

PUBLIC ACTS OF KENTUCKY.

We have published the Public Acts passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, including the Criminal Code and the amendments to the Civil Code and Revised Statutes, and will send them, by mail, to the order of any person who may wish a copy—pay the postage at the following prices, viz:

A copy, with paper covers, \$1.50

A copy, bound in leather, \$3.00

Remittances can be made by mail, at our risk—the odds are in postage stamps.

May 9, 1854.

A. G. HODGES & CO.,

Frankfort, Ky.

N. B. The Civil and Criminal Codes with the forms prepared by the Commissioners for each, published in a single volume, containing about 500 pages, bound in leather, will be ready for delivery about the first of July next. Price \$3.50.

Certain Cures for Scrofula Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases, Bad Legs, Ulcers and Sores.

It is an undisputed fact that Holloway's Ointment is the only one which is in its effect infallible. Cases that the most eminent medical practitioners have despaired of curing, immediately yield to its curative powers, and when used in accordance with the printed directions which accompany each pot, with Holloway's Pills, the two combined thoroughly eradicate the most pestilential diseases, and leave the sufferer without a blemish.

Once more with merry Bells we greet you.

Three Grand Musical Entertainments AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings May 17th and 18th.

100
